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Bureau of Agricultural Economics
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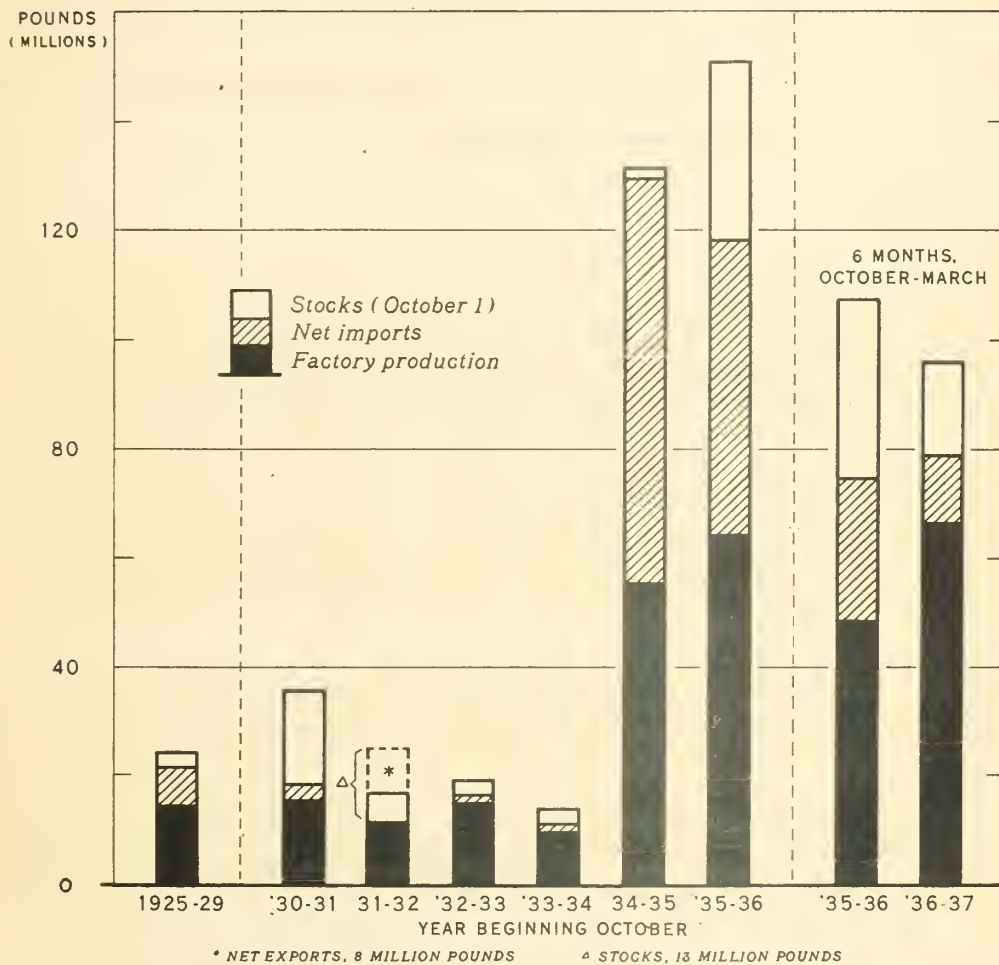
FOS-4

June 1937

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

FEATURING PEANUT OIL

SUPPLIES OF PEANUT OIL IN THE UNITED STATES,
AVERAGE 1925-29, AND 1930 TO DATE



PEANUTS AND PEANUT OIL

The apparent disappearance of 134 million pounds of crude peanut oil in the United States in 1935-36 was more than 10 times greater than in 1933-34, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. Increased utilization of peanut oil in compounds and vegetable shortenings has paralleled, on a smaller scale, similar large increases in the use of soybean oil in recent years. (See FOS-2, April 1937.) Peanut oil still comprises only 3 percent of the total disappearance of vegetable oils in the United States, but prior to 1934-35 it was less than 1 percent. The larger supplies of peanut oil were furnished by crushing greater proportions (see table 4) of larger crops of harvested peanuts and by greatly increasing imports. Advancing prices have accompanied the increases in consumption.

Current situation

More peanut oil has been produced in the first 6 months of the 1936-37 season than in any complete post-war crop year. Factory production of 67 million pounds October 1936 - March 1937 compares with 49 million pounds in the same period of 1935-36 and 54 million pounds in the first half of 1934-35. Since 70 to 90 percent of a season's output of oil is produced in the first half of the year it is possible that relatively little may be added during the remainder of this crop year. Net imports of peanut oil during October - March of this year have been definitely smaller, 12 million pounds as compared with imports of 20 million and 26 million pounds in the first 6 months of 1934-35 and 1935-36, respectively, but may increase in the second half with the cessation of the West Coast shipping strike and large supplies in China.

Stocks of peanut oil on March 31 were reported to be 34 million pounds, somewhat smaller than the 41 million pounds on hand at the same time last year, but the same as the March stocks in 1935. These figures with the data on production and trade indicate that apparent disappearance has been at approximately the same rate as in 1935-36, 62 million pounds in October - March as compared with 66 million last year. It seems probable, therefore, that total consumption in 1936-37 will not differ greatly from the large figure for 1935-36.

The average price of peanut oil, crude, f.o.b. mills, at 9.2 cents per pound in May has fallen somewhat from 10.6 in January, which was the highest monthly average for the season; it was nevertheless well above the May 1936 average of 7.9 cents and about the same as 2 years ago when the price was 9.5 cents. The price of cottonseed oil has likewise declined from 10.4 cents in January to an average of 8.9 cents per pound in May. (See figure 1.) In fact, a slight decline with a few exceptions, such as with linseed oil, has been general in fats and oils prices. (See table 7.)

Outlook

The report of planting intentions indicated that total acreage planted to peanuts would be slightly greater in 1937 than in 1936, but early weather conditions in all areas were somewhat unfavorable. Recently, rainfall and temperature have both been favorable for the growing crops and stands are good. The season is however, 2 or 3 weeks behind normal.

No announcement has been made of a 1937 diversion program by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, but in any event crushings will probably depend in part on the extent to which the present favorable demand situation for peanut oil for compounds and vegetable shortenings continues. Probable lower prices for peanut meal will be of minor importance in the situation. Possible competing supplies of vegetable oils are indicated as follows: Lard production may be expected to be smaller during the rest of 1937 than it was in 1936 with an upturn in production by the second quarter of 1938. Stocks of lard were larger on June 1, 1937 than ever before reported on that date. Cotton acreage reports by the Government will not be released until July 8 and the first estimates of production will be released August 8. Therefore, no estimate is being made of cottonseed oil supplies. To date, however, rather favorable growing conditions for cotton have prevailed throughout the South. Domestic soybean oil supplies may continue to be large in 1937-38, since acreage intentions in 1937 indicate a 12 percent increase over 1936. No information is available on probable corn oil production.

Consumption of edible oils abroad appears to have been fairly steady, the recent general decline in prices being influenced by speculative activities. Foreign takings of American lard were larger in March and April than in February. Little can be said of future foreign supplies. No prospect reports for 1937-38 are yet available for many of the foreign oils; however, supplies of copra in the Philippines are expected to increase in the latter part of 1937 and estimates of the 1937 soybean acreage in Manchuria indicate a supply as large as last year. It is reported that German and Japanese whaling fleets operating in the 1937-38 season may materially augment the usual supplies of whale oil.

Reports available at present suggest, on the whole, increased supplies of vegetable oils in 1937-38 and these, even in view of probable continued favorable demand conditions in general may result in some reduction in domestic demand for peanut oil.

United States production and consumption of peanut oil

Average factory production of crude peanut oil in the dozen years preceding 1934-35 was 13 million pounds; in that year it increased to 56 million pounds, and in 1935-36 to 64 million. This high level of production has been maintained during the first 6 months of 1936-37 with 67 million pounds of oil produced from 19.3 percent of the 1936 peanut crop.

Stocks of peanut oil were built up to 33 million pounds at the end of September 1935, but they were reduced to 17 million pounds at the end of September 1936. Apparent disappearance was 134 million pounds in 1935-36 compared with 98 million pounds in 1934-35. Disappearance in 1932-33 was 12 million pounds, and in the dozen years 1922-23 to 1933-34, 17 million pounds. (See table 1.)

Table 1.-Peanut oil, crude: Production, trade, stocks September 30, and apparent disappearance, 1924-25 to 1935-36

Year beginning Oct.	Factory production: 1/	Imports	Reexports	Net imports	Stocks, at end of period	Apparent disappearance
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1924-25	15,134	2,923	11,865	<u>2</u> /-8,942	1,364	7,214
1925-26	11,927	8,618	50	8,568	5,260	16,599
1926-27	7,990	2,670	378	2,292	1,268	14,274
1927-28	14,014	4,988	825	4,163	2,585	16,860
1928-29	12,977	3,362	46	3,316	3,935	14,943
1929-30	27,078	14,480	85	14,395	17,412	27,996
1930-31	15,549	14,318	11,670	2,648	13,360	22,249
1931-32	11,567	3,340	11,499	<u>2</u> /-8,159	2,987	13,781
1932-33	14,502	1,269	3	1,266	3,067	15,688
1933-34	9,791	<u>3</u> /1,277		1,277	2,160	11,975
1934-35	55,595	73,792		73,792	33,068	98,479
1935-36 <u>4</u> /	64,407	53,885		53,885	17,042	134,318

1/ From domestic material. It is believed that imported peanuts are not used for crushing. 2/ Excess of reexports. 3/ Imports for consumption, beginning January 1934. 4/ Preliminary.

Compiled as follows:

Production and stocks, Bureau of the Census, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils.

Trade figures from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States. Apparent disappearance computed from table.

By far the greatest part of these increased supplies of peanut oil has been used in compounds and vegetable shortenings. Factory consumption of peanut oil by this class of products jumped from an average of 5 million pounds in the period 1931-34 to 91 million pounds in 1935 and 89 million pounds in 1936, while peanut oil used in the manufacture of oleomargarine increased from an average of 3.1 million pounds in 1931-34 to 4.2 million in 1935 and 1936. Factory consumption in other edible products likewise increased by only about 2 million pounds. The proportion, therefore, as well as absolute quantities, of peanut oil going into compounds and vegetable shortenings increased considerably, by from 40 to 85 percent. It should be noted, however, that of all the fats and oils going into compounds, peanut oil comprised only 6 percent of the total in 1935 and 5 percent in 1936, although it had formed only 1 percent or less of the total in earlier years. Very small amounts of peanut oil are also used in the soap industry and for miscellaneous products. (See table 2.)

Table 2.- Peanut oil: Factory consumption by classes of products and total disappearance, United States, 1931-36

Products using peanut oil	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	1,000 lb	1,000 lb	1,000 lb	1,000 lb	1,000 lb	1,000 lb
Compounds and vegetable						
shortenings	5,960	3,502	3,330	8,837	90,900	88,740
Oleomargarine	4,598	2,512	2,635	2,744	4,358	4,140
Other edible products	1,434	1,180	1,269	854	3,602	2,419
Soap	244	290	529	147	754	1,734
Paint and varnish	20	3	1	-	-	-
Printing inks	1	-	-	1	-	-
Miscellaneous products	117	40	36	49	154	44
Foots and loss 1/	1,169	1,081	1,072	2,367	9,610	6,928
Total factory						
consumption 2/	13,543	8,608	8,872	14,999	109,378	103,735
Total apparent						
disappearance 3/	21,399	15,336	14,105	25,929	122,235	120,424
	As a percentage of the total factory					
	consumption of peanut oil 4/					
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Compounds and vegetable						
shortenings	44	41	38	59	83	85
Oleomargarine	33	29	30	18	4	4
Other edible products	11	14	14	6	3	2
Soap	2	3	6	1	1	2
Other 5/	10	13	12	16	9	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Foots, or residue from refining, are largely used in soap stock.

2/ The Bureau of the Census computes net consumption by deducting from the total of both crude and refined consumed the quantity of refined oil produced.

3/ Computed from data on production, trade and stocks. (See table 1.) It is believed that some of the difference between reported factory consumption and computed apparent disappearance is probably due to the fact that considerable quantities of oil may go directly into such edible uses as salad and cooking oil, etc.

4/ Computed by Bureau of Agricultural Economics from preceding data.

5/ Chiefly foots, including loss in refining and negligible amounts used by other industries, see above.

The first section of the table is from Bureau of the Census, Factory Consumption of Primary Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils, by Classes of Products.

Prices of peanuts and peanut oil

The expansion in production, imports, and consumption of peanut oil since 1934-35 has been accompanied by higher prices. The price of crude peanut oil had fallen fairly steadily from an average of 14.6 cents per pound in 1923 to 3.7 cents in 1932. Prices continued low, around 4 cents, until the fall of 1934 when they rose sharply, reaching 9.4 cents by December of that year, and since then they have remained at a level of from 8 to 10 cents per pound. The price of crude cottonseed oil and other oils had risen markedly during the same period. (See figure 1).

PRICES OF PEANUT AND COTTONSEED OILS (CRUDE), AND FARM PRICE OF PEANUTS, 1926 TO DATE

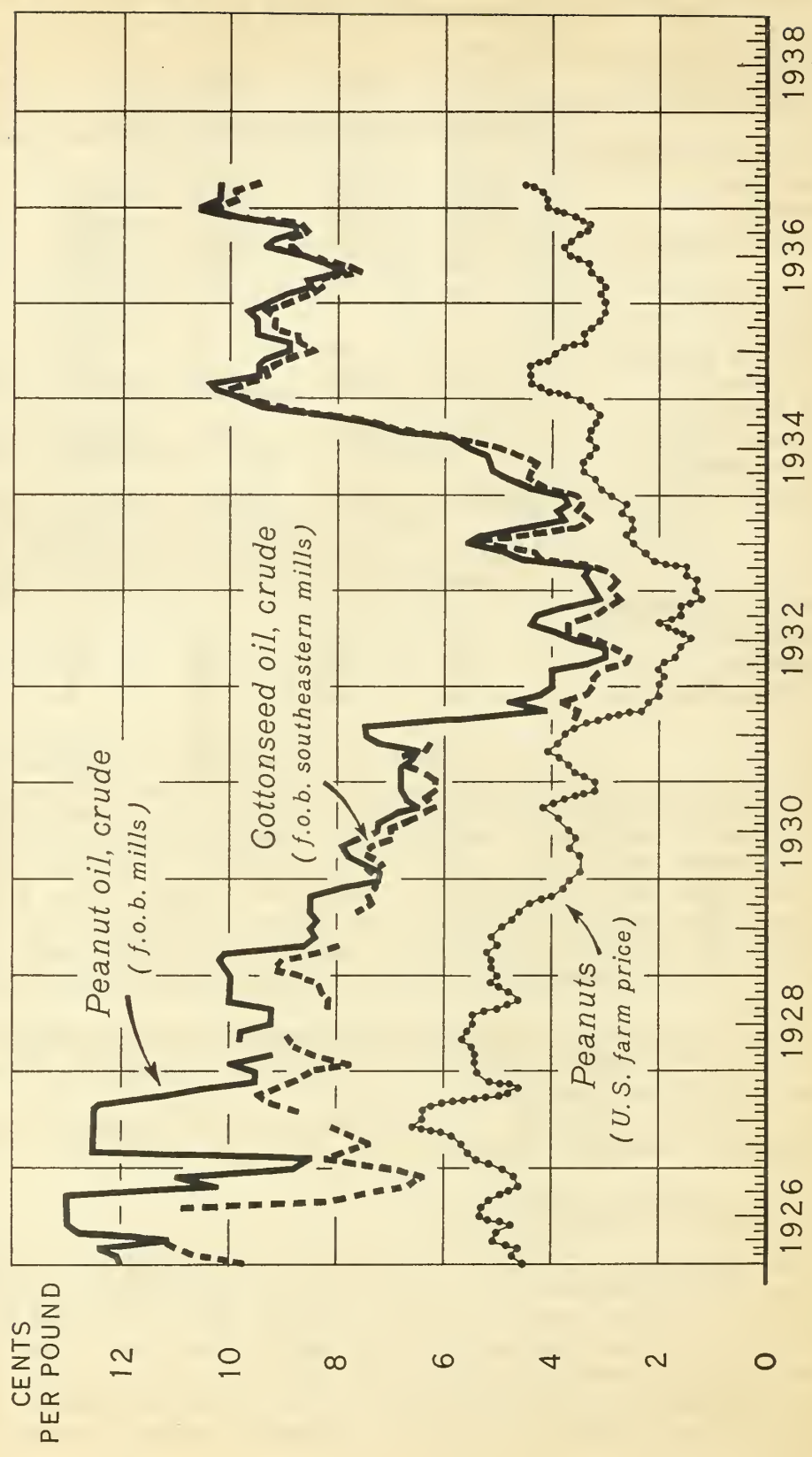


FIGURE 1

The price of peanuts also rose in 1934 but not nearly so strikingly as the price of peanut oil. The margin between the prices of the nuts and the oil has therefore widened considerably since 1933. The average farm price of peanuts reached the low point of 1.5 cents per pound in 1932-33; in 1933-34 it rose to 2.8 cents while in both 1934-35 and 1935-36 the average was 3.2 cents. During the current season the price has varied between 3.3 cents in November and 4.5 cents in April.

Several factors may be suggested to explain the increases in consumption of peanut oil at higher prices that have occurred since 1934-35; short domestic supplies of cottonseed oil and lard, excise taxes placed on competing foreign oils, and business recovery increasing the demand for fats and oils in general. Payments under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program for diverting peanuts into manufacture for oil were also a factor raising the price of peanuts.

Largely because of drought conditions production of lard was reduced from an average of 2,472 million pounds in 1929-33 to 1,717 million pounds in 1934-36. Cottonseed oil dropped from 1,518 to 1,218 million pounds in the same periods. (See FOS-1, March 1937.) Since, aside from butter, lard and cottonseed oil are by far the most important of the edible fats and oils consumed in this country, it is readily understandable that larger quantities of peanut oil could be absorbed at the higher prices for edible oils that ensued. Production of soybean oil likewise increased, but not sufficiently to offset the short supplies of cottonseed oil and lard.

Higher prices for domestic vegetable fats and oils were also doubtless induced to some extent by the imposition of excise taxes by the Revenue Acts of 1934 and 1936 on certain foreign oils and raw materials, notably on coconut oil, palm oil and palm-kernel oil, sunflower, sesame, and rape oils. (See Bureau Report, Fats and Oils and the Excise Taxes of 1936, July 1936.)

In order to raise the price of peanuts to growers the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in the fall of 1934, inaugurated a program of payments to growers and millers for the diversion of peanuts from other regular channels of trade into use as peanut oil. Under this program payments were made on about 153 million pounds of peanuts at an average of \$9.81 per ton (.45 cent per pound). About 55 percent of the payments were made on the Runner type, about 32 percent on the Spanish variety, and 13 percent on the Virginia type. The 1935 program, with changes in detail, continued the policy of diversion payments. The 1935-36 payments were made on 73 million pounds, at an average of \$8.35 per ton, 39 percent of the payments were made on the Runner type, and 44 percent on the Spanish. ^{1/} In 1936-37 the bulk of the crushings has been of the Runner type, partly because of an unusually heavy percentage of "concealed damage" which lowered their value for shelling purposes without affecting their crushing value and partly because of the normally lower price paid for Runners; no diversion payments were made.

^{1/} Information from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Table 3.- Peanut oil, crude: Average price per pound, in tanks, f.o.b. mills, by months, 1921-37.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average 1/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1921	7.0	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	7.3	7.8	8.4	7.8	7.9	6.9	10.4
1922	9.4	9.5	10.4	11.4	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.0	11.4	11.9	11.2	14.0
1923	13.8	15.0	15.2	15.5	14.2	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.0	14.6	12.2
1924	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.6	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.6	12.2	12.5	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.2
1925	11.8	11.5	13.0	10.9	10.1	9.9	9.9	10.6	10.6	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.7	11.9
1926	12.0	12.1	12.4	11.1	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	10.2	11.0	12.2	11.6
1927	8.8	8.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	11.2	10.4	9.5	11.3	9.7
1928	9.5	10.0	9.2	-	9.8	9.8	9.2	9.2	9.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.6	9.4
1929	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.1	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	7.9	9.0	7.6
1930	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.2	6.8
1931	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	7.2	7.5	7.5	5.8	4.1	4.8	4.2	6.2	3.9
1932	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.1	3.7	4.1
1933 2/	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	4.5	4.9	5.6	5.3	4.5	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.8
1934	3.8	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.8	7.4	8.2	9.4	6.0	9.3
1935	9.8	10.3	10.4	9.5	9.5	9.4	8.9	8.9	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.0
1936	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.6	7.9	8.3	8.7	9.3	9.2	8.8	8.8	9.9	8.8	8.8
1937	10.6	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.2									

1/ Based on months shown.

2/ Nominal since March 1933.

Compiled from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter. Average of monthly range, 1921-26; beginning 1927, average of quotations for Saturdays during the month.

The better grades of peanuts and the bulk of the crop are still utilized by the cleaners and shellers, and it seems probable that improvement in demand for peanuts for peanut butter, salting, and confectionery purposes resulting from such business recovery as has occurred has accounted for a portion of the rise in price of peanuts that has taken place. The good demand for protein feeds and therefore for peanut meal since 1934 has been a further contributing factor favoring the crushing of peanuts. Primarily, however, it has been due, during the past season to higher prices of peanut oil. Normally higher oil prices are not reflected back in correspondingly great increases in average farm price of peanuts since the proportion of peanuts of crushing grade form a small part of the total crop.

Table 4.- Peanuts: Acreage, yield per acre, production, and quantity crushed for oil, 1920-36

Year	Nuts gathered			Peanuts crushed, year beginning October	
	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production ^{1/}	Total ^{1/}	As percentage of production
	1,000 acres	Lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	Percent
1920	1,181	712.5	841,474	111,779	13.3
1921	1,214	683.1	829,307	115,157	13.9
1922	1,005	630.0	633,114	31,627	5.0
1923	896	722.9	647,762	18,239	2.8
1924	1,259	644.9	811,955	68,335	8.4
1925	1,130	700.3	791,355	50,071	6.3
1926	1,032	736.2	759,715	35,006	4.6
1927	1,228	759.1	932,185	60,816	6.5
1928	1,372	681.4	934,860	56,048	6.0
1929	1,400	693.5	970,932	120,764	12.4
1930	1,136	636.2	722,745	69,630	9.6
1931	1,469	721.4	1,059,745	51,464	4.9
1932	1,707	609.9	1,041,150	65,428	6.3
1933	1,468	659.1	967,620	45,000	4.7
1934	1,699	661.0	1,123,040	220,280	19.6
1935 ^{2/}	1,725	755.2	1,302,805	240,683	18.5
1936 ^{2/}	1,736	749.2	1,300,540		

^{1/} In-the-shell basis.

^{2/} Preliminary.

Compiled as follows:

Acreage, yield, and production of nuts, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
Peanuts crushed, Bureau of the Census, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils.

Table 5.- Peanuts: Production in specified countries, and estimated total, 1930-32

Country	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Asia -							
China	-	-	-	7,948	7,052	4,958	6,054
British India	6,196	5,080	6,713	7,459	4,218	5,058	6,279
Netherland India	548	468	533	531	494	475	
Japanese Empire	224	230	252	269	281		
Philippine Islands	9	10	10	9	8	7	
Indo-China & French India:	36	30	39	32	38		
Africa							
Senegal	1,192	441	1,087	1,257	1,047		
Other French Africa <u>1/</u>	639	532	519	527	547		
Nigeria	(328)	(511)	(602)	(655)	(784)	370	638
Gambia	(167)	(150)	(84)	(151)	(161)	(101)	<u>2/</u> (114)
Other British Africa <u>3/</u>	80	25	72	97	52		
Other Africa <u>4/</u>	341	260	297	292	302		
United States	723	1,060	1,041	968	1,123	1,303	1,301
South America <u>5/</u>	165	149	194	250	227	272	
Europe - Spain	60	42	45	47	47		
Estimated world -							
Excluding China	10,881	9,004	11,502	12,558	9,351		
Including China				20,507	16,403		

1/ Includes Fr. Sudan and Ivory Coast, Niger, Fr. Cameroon, Fr. Equatorial Africa, Dahomey, Fr. Guinea, Mauritania, Togo, and Madagascar. 2/ Trade source.

3/ Includes Tanganyika, Union of So. Africa, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Mauritius, Nyasaland, and No. and So. Rhodesia.

4/ Includes Belgian Congo, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Eritrea, Italian Comaliland, and Angola.

5/ Crops planted in September-November of the year shown; harvested in February-April of the following year.

Compiled from official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

Figures in parenthesis are exports; production data not available. Interpolations included in total.

Foreign and domestic production of peanuts

Peanuts are among the most important of the world's crops of oilseeds and nuts. A large part of the world production of 15 to 20 billion pounds is consumed as oil, for the United States is an exception in using the greater proportion as nuts. India, with crops ranging from 4 to 7 billion pounds, is the largest commercial producer, for although in recent years production in China has been estimated to be nearly as large or larger, India is the larger exporter. Africa, another important producing and exporting region, raises from 2 to 3 billion pounds. Few peanuts are grown in Europe and production in South America, although increasing, has been less than 300 million pounds. The United States, therefore, with a crop averaging more than a billion pounds ranks as the fourth peanut-growing region of the World. (See table 5.)

PEANUTS: ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF NUTS GATHERED, BY SECTIONS, UNITED STATES, 1924 TO DATE

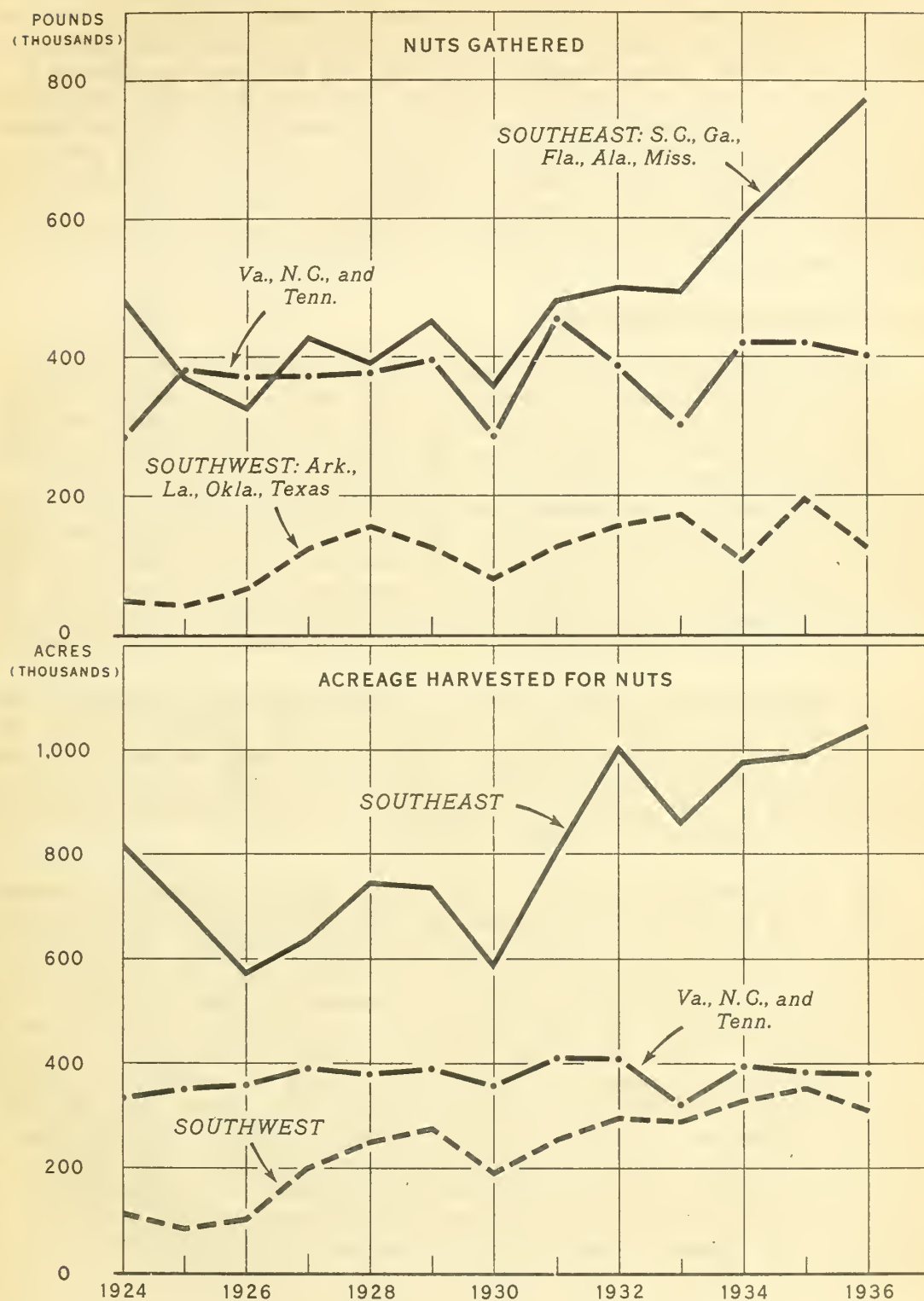


FIGURE 2

Production of peanuts gathered in the United States has been increasing fairly steadily since the post-war low point of 633 million pounds in 1922. In 1935 and 1936 more than 1,300 million pounds were harvested each year for nuts. Above average yields in the Southeastern States in the past 3 years, as well as increased acreage harvested for nuts, contributed to the large crops. Most of the increase has occurred in the Southeast, where Spanish and Runners, the best oil yielding varieties, are grown. Acreage and production have remained fairly constant in the Virginia area; the Virginia variety is the poorest for crushing. It is evident, therefore, that production of oil-yielding nuts has increased both absolutely and proportionately.

Trade in peanuts and peanut oil

After importing an annual average of 74 million pounds of peanut oil in 1916-20, the United States was a minor importer of peanut oil in the period 1925-29, averaging only about 4-1/2 million pounds; nevertheless, this country was a fairly large importer of peanuts, ranking sixth in this respect among the leading importing countries. (See table 6.) Unlike other importing countries, the United States has not, it is believed, crushed for oil the imported peanuts, which come chiefly from China, Kwantung, and Japan. Imports in 1929 dropped to 45 million pounds after a 1924-28 average of 87 million; in 1930-31 imports averaged 12 million pounds, and from 1932 to 1936 annual imports of peanuts remained less than a million pounds per year, with exports exceeding imports by small amounts in 1932 and 1933.

Decreasing United States trade in peanuts has doubtless been due partly to changes in tariff rates, and partly to the general decline in trade coincident with the depression. In 1929 the duty on unshelled peanuts was raised by Presidential Proclamation from 3 to 4-1/4 cents per pound and on shelled from 4 to 6 cents. The Tariff Act of 1930 further increased the rate on shelled peanuts to 7 cents per pound.

No tariff changes have been made in the duty on peanut oil since a rate of 4 cents per pound was imposed in 1922 (the rate of 26 cents per gallon, or 3-7/15 cents per pound, was in effect in 1921). Imports of peanut oil declined less markedly after 1929 and 1930 than did imports of peanuts; in fact, imports from China were unusually large in 1930 and 1931, and although much of the oil was reexported, net imports in 1930 were nearly 8 million pounds. After the large war-period imports that had amounted to as much as 150 million pounds in 1919, net imports of peanut oil averaged 4 million pounds in 1922-31. There was a small net export in 1932, but net imports of around 2 million pounds in 1933 and 1934. The increase in imports to 81 million pounds in the calendar year 1935 and 49 million pounds in 1936 was therefore striking. These large imports of peanut oil accompanying the increased production from domestic materials helped to provide the supplies for the greatly expanded use of peanut oil that has continued since 1934-35.

Table 6.- Peanut oil and peanuts in terms of oil: Net exports or net imports, by countries, 1931-36

(Net exports are indicated by a minus sign)

Country	1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936	
	Nuts in:		Nuts in:		Nuts in:		Nuts in:		Nuts in:		Nuts in:	
	terms : Oil	of oil:	terms : Oil	of oil:	terms : Oil	of oil:	terms : Oil	of oil:	terms : Oil	of oil:	terms : Oil	of oil:
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
EXPORTING NUTS:1/												
British India	-445	-	-296	-	-368	-	-327	-	-224	-	-371	-
China 2/	-202	-109	-193	-43	-153	-41	-190	-44	-189	-85	2/ -60	2/ -69
Netherland India	-11	-2	-13	-8	-18	-10	-9	-8	3/ -9	3/ -11		
Senegal	-282	-	-120	-	-242	-	-324	-	-215	-	-279	-
Nigeria	-143	-	-169	-	-183	-	-219	-	-165	-	-196	-
Gambia	-42	-	-23	-	-42	-	-45	-	-28	-	-32	-
Mozambique	-16	-	-31	-	-12	-	-23	-	-	-	-	-
Tanganyika	-2	-	-15	-	-18	-	-8	-	-15	-	-	-
Other 4/	-11	-	-16	-	-22	-	-25	-	-22	-	-23	-
IMPORTING NUTS;												
EXPORTING OIL:												
France	538	-91	557	-76	634	-80	573	-106	526	-81	(602)	(-81)
Germany	515	-44	217	-16	276	-21	342	-52	175	-2	(283)	5/ -
Netherlands 6/	80	-26	47	-31	67	-41	108	-74	88	-96	(73)	-60
Denmark	26	-10	15	-9	21	-16	19	-18	23	-18	(25)	-15
IMPORTING NUTS												
AND/OR OIL:												
United Kingdom	119	32	85	7	113	4	103	7	139	-9	(171)	(12)
Italy	75	1	39	5/ 13	52	5/ 12	116	5/ 15	(32)	(1)	-	-
Belgium	17	19	13	16	21	13	23	14	36	8	(47)	(8)
Other Europe 7/	5	18	1	1	5	13	24	14	2	5	(1)	-
United States 8/	3	2	-2	-1	5/ 8	1	5/ 32	3	5/ 62	81	5/ 9	49
Canada	8	54	6	6			11		9	62		65
Africa 9/	11	69	7	61	11	72	16	90	11	61	-	-
Other 10/	21	43	14	31	16	26	20	23	-	-	-	-

Table 6.- Peanut oil and peanuts in terms of oil: Net exports or net imports, by countries, 1931-36 - Cont'd.4

- 1/ Exports of oil from countries other than China and Netherland India are small, if any.
- 2/ Manchurian exports have been added to those from China except in 1936; Manchurian 1936 data not yet available. There is some overlapping in the figures as given here for 1932. Manchurian exports are probably reexports, as very few peanuts are grown in Manchuria.
- 3/ Java and Madura only.
- 4/ Includes Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, French Guinea, Spain, French Cameroon, Portuguese Guinea, Brazil, and Argentina. Argentina was a net importer of nuts until 1933.
- 5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
- 6/ The available data on imports of peanuts into the Netherlands appear to be shelled and unshelled added together without conversion to the unshelled basis. They are shown here as the best indication of trends although they are believed to be too small, judged by the fact that in 1935 (the only year for which shelled and unshelled imports are separately reported) the figure of 88 million pounds, which is comparable with data for other years, became 124 million pounds when reported shelled nuts were converted to unshelled basis.
- 7/ Includes Norway, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Poland, and Yugoslavia.
- 8/ Imported peanuts are not crushed for oil in the United States, but are shown in this form for purposes of comparison.
- 9/ Chiefly Algeria, but also includes Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt, Union of South Africa, and Madagascar.
- 10/ Includes British Malaya, Japan, Philippine Islands, Australia, Guadeloupe, and Martinique.

Compiled from official sources, except figures in parentheses, which are from trade sources; and a few interpolations.

Includes shelled and unshelled. When shelled nuts were reported, they have been reduced to terms of unshelled at the ratio of 1.5 pounds of unshelled to 1 pound of shelled. This conversion factor, although appropriate for the United States may be too high for some foreign countries. When reports did not state whether nuts were shelled or unshelled they were assumed to be unshelled. Peanuts were converted to oil on the basis of a yield of 28 percent in-the-shell for foreign peanuts and 23 percent for the United States. Gallons of oil converted to pounds on the basis of 7.5 pounds to the gallon. Owing to the uncertainties as to appropriate conversion factors and whether reported data are on shelled or unshelled basis, these data are subject to a rather wide margin of error.

Table 7.- Price per pound of selected fats and oils,
April and May, 1936 and 1937

Fat or oil	1936		1937	
	Apr.	May	Apr.	May
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92 ⁰ , New York	31.0	27.5	32.9	32.3
Oleomargarine, nut, Chicago	11.7	11.1	14.0	13.9
Lard, prime steam, Chicago	11.0	10.4	11.6	11.9
Lard, refined, Chicago	11.9	11.1	12.6	12.9
Lard compounds, Chicago	11.8	11.2	13.7	13.2
Coconut oil, edible, New York	6.7	5.8	10.5	9.2
Cottonseed oil, crude, f.o.b. S. E. mills	8.4	7.6	9.5n	8.9
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., New York	9.4	8.8	10.6	
Soybean oil, refined, New York	9.2	8.8	12.4	12.3
Peanut oil, domestic refined, New York	12.4	12.2	13.5n	13.2n
Rape oil, refined, New York	7.2	7.0	12.2	12.5
Oleo oil, No. 1, New York	11.0	10.1	13.1	12.5
Oleostearine, barrels, New York	8.1	7.6	10.2	9.6
Corn oil, refined, New York	11.1	11.0	12.9	12.4
Olive oil, edible, New York	22.7	22.7	33.3n	32.5n
Sesame oil, refined, New York	10.2	10.0	10.0n	9.4
Sunflower oil, refined, New York	9.9	9.8	12.2n	-
Teaseed oil, crude, New York	8.8	8.3	10.5	10.1
Coconut oil, crude, Pacific Coast	4.2	3.8	7.9	6.3
Tallow, inedible, Chicago	4.8	4.0	8.6	8.2
Grease, house, New York	4.8	3.8	8.7	8.3
Palm oil, crude, New York	4.6	4.4	7.0	6.0
Olive oil foots, barrels, New York	8.1	8.1	11.6n	11.4n
Palm-kernel oil, denatured, New York	4.9n	4.9n	7.1	6.0
Babassu oil, tanks, New York ^{1/}	7.0	-	10.8	9.8
Sardine oil, tanks, Pacific Coast	4.2n	4.0n	7.2	6.9n
Linseed oil, raw, Minneapolis	9.2	9.0	10.8	10.9
Tung oil, drums, New York	19.2	18.7	15.3	13.8
Perilla oil, drums, New York	7.4	7.4	11.9	11.5
Soybean oil, crude, f.o.b. mills	6.8	6.3	9.8	9.0
Menhaden oil, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore	4.5n	4.3	6.0	5.6
Hempseed oil, crude, New York	8.4	8.4	-	-
Castor oil, No. 3, New York	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2
Cod oil, barrels, Newfoundland	5.3n	5.3n	6.9n	6.9n

^{1/} Beginning February 1937, prices are futures.

Table 8.- Oleomargarine! Materials used in manufacture,
United States, March and April, 1936 and 1937

Item	1936 ^{1/}		1937 ^{1/}	
	March	April	March	April
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Oleo oil	1,270	1,303	1,558	1,359
Lard, neutral	208	184	182	173
Oleostearine	278	292	238	279
Oleo stock	194	136	160	158
Cottonseed oil	8,818	8,547	14,644	14,789
Peanut oil	401	223	321	395
Soybean oil	290	378	3,863	2,752
Corn oil	99	291	148	64
Coconut oil	13,289	12,334	5,197	4,096
Babassu oil	2,856	2,864	2,354	3,032
Palm oil	177	63	214	164
Palm-kernel oil	-	71	960	1,136
Sesame oil	9	5	-	-
Total fats and oils	27,889	^{2/} 26,700	29,839	28,397
Milk	6,622	6,529	6,774	6,359
Other miscellaneous	1,873	1,832	1,631	1,611
Grand total	36,384	35,061	38,244	36,367

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Includes 9,000 pounds of rape oil.

Compiled and computed from reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Oleomargarine

There has been no significant change in the oleomargarine situation since last month, total fats and oils used in manufacture being only slightly lower and the percentages contributed by animal fats, domestic vegetable oils and imported vegetable oils maintaining about the same relative position as last month.

Consumption of coconut oil dropped off a million pounds but consumption of babassu and palm-kernel oils increased by about this amount.